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LOCAL NOTICES.

All Pale

In the result of inflammation, WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint removes the pain.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their goods at Mellor & Co.'s Grocery Store, 55 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. tf

Guinness' Stout.

Change of Agency. See second page. tf

Reason Monastery and Normal

Institute, Weber Station, opens January 5, 1869. H. T. PATTON, Supt.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

CUBA AND SAN DOMINGO.

Their Probable Annexation—Ben Butler Creates a Sensation—So Does Grant at the Capital—The Case of Georgia—The Louisiana Colored Congressman and his Democratic Competitor both Refused Seats—Appointments in New York Custom House—Railroad Schemes Reported Back to the Senate Caucus of Ohio Members—State of the Appropriations—The Sherman Testimonial—Reasons Ratifying the Suffrage Amendment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1869.

A Sensation.

The sensation of the day was the visit of Gen. Butler to army headquarters. He got there about half past nine, and up to the time he left, Grant was closeted with him. He remained about an hour. Very great caution concerning the interview was observed after, and no further appeared at the House he was questioned about the matter. The occasion was explained, for it was rumored that there were serious differences up to see Grant and Sherman on Indian affairs. He has charge of the Indian appropriation bill, and the call, therefore, was a matter of course. The information he got led him to run down some of the Indian agents in the bill.

The Louisiana Election Case

occupied the attention of the House all day. The most feature of it was the appearance of Monget, the colored claimant, to urge his own case. He stood alone on the floor of the House, the Republican side, of the desk of one of the Louisiana members, not far from Butler's seat. The House gave him fifteen minutes and he occupied about twenty minutes in the delivery of his speech. The Democrats looked at him with amusement, and Brooks in particular looked very doleful at the prospect of a mixed Congress of multicolor. Monget had his speech written, and read the manuscript well and without embarrassment. He was refused admission by a vote of 59 to 57, while Hunt, the Democratic competitor, was declared qualified, was booked up till 3 o'clock.

Grant at the Capitol.

General Grant was at the Capitol to-day for about an hour. He went into the cloak room of the House as soon as he arrived, and at once was the centre of a group formed, with whom he had fifteen minutes talk, and then he went to the Senate chamber, where he remained for about the same length of time with Mr. Grimes, of New York. The thing has made a sensation among members, some of whom have come to the conclusion that the visit was significance, but, in fact, the talk was with Governor Boutwell, was merely about business in the Reconstruction Committee, while that with Mr. Grimes was about the condition of affairs in the Senate. The visit has created considerable hard to make something out of the interviews, but it was merely such.

Three Contested Seats Disposed.

It is indeed a day of interesting events that the Democratic and Conservative members have succeeded in securing seats in the House. Two of these were Monroe and the third from Louisiana in their respective Legislatures will have charge of things till Governor Grant's administration comes.

The Case of Georgia.

The proposition to oust the Georgia representatives from the House on the ground of the alleged violation of the constitution in the act of expulsion and the subsequent refusal to admit on the session, the Reconstruction Committee decided this afternoon.

Senator Sumner.

The confirmation of Senator Pomeroy, of Senator Sumner from Maine, were generally to-day, and to subsequently approved on the floor of each branch of Congress. By leaders think it is not worth while to let four days more and use the energy already up to the end of the session.

The Fire in Butler.

Senate is greatly likely to on the invitation to occupy the new and elegant Representatives' chamber. The temporary occupied through to-day in the Capitol this morning, and had it so to do so in order to make room for the Senate. The Legislature will remain in session but a few days, and it is not worth while to go to the expense of refitting the old chamber. The Senate will remain in session but a few days, and it is not worth while to go to the expense of refitting the old chamber. The Senate will remain in session but a few days, and it is not worth while to go to the expense of refitting the old chamber.

The New York Custom House.

Collector Smythe gave some pointed information to-day concerning the Custom House appointments. He said the appointment of E. A. Packard was made at the special request of President Johnson. The two Arkansas Senators had united in recommending him for a position, who it turned out could not take the oath, and the Senators were unwilling to make room for other persons whom Senators instead should be appointed.

Cuba and San Domingo.

The members of the House Committee on Foreign Relations express the belief that the present condition of affairs in Cuba and San Domingo will surely lead to annexation within the first few months of General Grant's administration.

The South American Station.

The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic bill met this morning and agreed to report against the consolidation of South American stations as proposed by Senator Butler.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1869.

National Scheme.

The Senate caucus this on Public Lands, following in the wake of the committee on Pacific Railroads, has ordered its chairman to report back nearly all the railroad schemes, and ask to be discharged. The papers thus returned to the Senate made a motion acceptable. Among those were the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the Mexican border, with a grant of forty sections to the mile; Fort Scott and Santa Fe, forty sections; Denver and El Paso, twenty sections; Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad, twenty sections; Kansas and Neosho Falls, twenty sections; Kansas and Santa Fe, twenty sections; New Orleans and Selma, alternate sections; Fort Royal and Augusta, forty acres and half a million dollars; making in all fully fifty-seven million acres of land.

Causes of this Delegation.

The Ohio delegation held a caucus last night, General Schenck in the chair, and Mr. Beatty, secretary. A resolution was passed pledging the delegation in the House for Speaker and Elisha as Clerk. There seems to be no probability of the latter's election, however, if Mr. McPherson remains a candidate.

Alaska.

The testimony of Robert J. Walker before the Alaska Committee, shows that while he was abroad as secret agent of the Government in 1867, he visited St. Petersburg and set the movement for the purchase of Alaska on foot.

Appropriation Bills.

Are still badly behind, though by hard work and long night sessions, they may be finished. The legislative will went to the Senate to-morrow also, the deficiency bill. The naval appropriation bill is also in the Senate. The Indian bill is in the House. The Consular and Diplomatic bill has agreed, but final action has not yet been had. The postoffice bill is in the Senate, and the miscellaneous bill was only reported to the House from committee yesterday.

The Sage Report.

The Wells, Fargo investigation committee brought back their report to the House last night unchanged, although the attention of members of the committee has been called several times to the loose manner on the part of the House in the gross irregularities on the part of the Department and of the Express Company in their various relations.

Several Absentees.

Is stopping with his brother, the Senator, at present, and does not occupy the Grant house for some weeks. The friends who are to give it to him will also make him a present of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars in cash of the Government bonds. The price paid for the house furnished is sixty-five thousand dollars, and no effort is making to run the whole subscription up to one hundred thousand dollars. The list is headed with the name of Mr. Stewart, who put down twenty-five hundred. There are forty subscribers of one thousand each, and no subscription is for less than five hundred. Governor Fenton, of New York, is among the subscribers, and he put down twenty-five hundred.

Church Dedication.

The Episcopal Church of Epiphany, which is a handsome edifice, in the finest in this city, is now rendered in fashionable and commanding style. Seven hundred people were there without being able to get admittance. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Simpson, and a choir of great force and power. General Grant, Chief Justice Chase,

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1869. NO. 143.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Bill to Strengthen Public Credit.

Passed by the Senate—Louisiana Contested Seats in the House—Neither of the Contestants Admitted—The Indian Appropriation Bill—Report on Alaska Bribery Case—More Equal Distribution of the Currency, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1869.

SENATE.

A resolution was offered but not acted upon, requesting the President to transmit forthwith to the legislatures of the several States copies of the constitutional amendment, so as to secure its early ratification.

The bill to strengthen the public credit was then taken up. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and after a discussion of nearly into the evening session, the bill was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—

Anthony, Fessenden, Robertson,
Cattell, Grimes, Sherman,
Chandler, Harlan, Sprague,
Conness, Howe, Stewart,
Cragin, Morgan, Thayer,
Drake, Morrill, Me. Tipton,
Edmunds, Morrill, Vt. Willey,
Ferry, Patterson, N. H. Williams—35.

NAYS—

Bayard, Dixon, Saulsbury,
Buckalew, Hendricks, Vickers,
Davis, Johnson, Van Winkle,
Doolittle, Norton, Willey—15.

Messrs. Cameron and Anthony, who would have voted yea, were excused with Kellogg and Norton, who would have voted nay.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the title of the bill was changed.

The following is the bill as passed:

An Act relating to the public debt.

Be it enacted, That in order to compare any doubt as to the purpose of the government to contract no part of the obligations of the United States, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the five-twenty bonds of the United States which may hereafter be redeemed or paid, shall not be reissued, but that the power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject of the public debt is hereby limited and restricted to the extent provided by existing laws as to the bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1865, and to the issue of certificates or notes for temporary purposes authorized by law.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution to authorize the completion of the Washington monument, and maintain the national character thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SUMNER

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869.

The suffrage amendment as it passed the House will go to the States for ratification or rejection, reads as follows: "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The members of the House Committee on Foreign Relations in Congress express the belief that the present condition of affairs in Cuba and the Dominion will lead to a proposition for the annexation of those countries to the United States within the first few months of General Grant's administration.

In the State Senate on Thursday Mr. Wallace's road bill to make the salary of the State Treasurer two thousand dollars a year and compel him to give a bond of $200,000, requiring him to use the Treasury Department as the sole place for the deposit and safe keeping of the State's money, to punish malfeasance and the use of moneys, and providing for the rapid payment of the State debt.

It is stated that the incoming administration will review our foreign policy in several important respects. Minister Dennison will be promptly recalled, and when his successor has been appointed a new proposition for the settlement of the Alabama claims will be made, which will include a demand for pay of actual damages to our shipping, and indemnity for the loss sustained by American commerce from rebel cruisers issuing from English ports, whereby our commerce was driven to British bottoms and under foreign flags.

It is reported that Commissioner Wells is preparing a supplementary report on pig iron, which is expected by the free traders to show everybody, except them and him, ship high. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* puts the matter thus:

> The matter of opening a new report on pig iron, which is expected by the free traders to show everybody, except them and him, ship high. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* puts the matter thus:

It is stated that Mr. Geo. H. Stuart is not to go into the Cabinet, General Grant seeing especially as until within the past few days. It is known that General Grant has an intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Wm. Corcoran, and that he holds him in the highest estimation. Mr. Wm. Corcoran's father was a member of General Tench's Cabinet, and was one of the purest men in the State. The son, who is wealthy, is said to inherit his father's excellent traits of character, and although ranking as one of the richest bankers in the State, more from choice than any other reason, has had little to public life.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE ALABAMA MESS.

The discussion of the Alabama treaty reminds us of the course of the fast-sailing vessel that suggested as many points of view and inspired fleeting but brief ocean. Perhaps it would have been well had the *Hastings* settled the delicate points of international law that originated with her when she sent the *Alabama* to the bottom. It is a subject that irritates the American mind.

There is something remarkable in the fact that the principal actor in the scene is simply left out of the arguments produced upon the questions. Bertram Stuarts is at liberty to come and get all the pleasure out of himself, while the quarrels of which he will always be regarded as the hero furnished food for an interminable discussion, involving not only the finer points of international law, but the honor and perhaps the peace of two great nations. We are not sure that the discussion will not end in war, however much we may regret a result like this. It is impossible at this time to predict with any degree of certainty, the duration of peace between our Government and these Britons. We can only hope that reason favors the public with its long accustomed luck, in which we relieve in a religious manner what we evidently regard as a favorable exploit.

We do not desire to be misunderstood as finding fault with the liberty of treason in putting forward his own defense. His right to the privilege as one will question even for a moment, any more than his right to pursue whatever occupation he may choose to select, now that he is pardoned. This condition of affairs we would not alter even were it in our power to do it. We are disposed to regard it as an evidence of power and forbearance, such as no other government on earth at this day. Had a citizen of England, France, Russia, Prussia or Austria violated the laws of his land as Bertram Stuarts violated the laws of the United States, or as all of us in milder shape, had he compiled the pardon of a provisional confederacy against the government, it is unnecessary to state that he would not be permitted to publish a book defending his course, much less drive expeditions against the principles upon which the government was founded. For this, in substance, is the sum and substance total of Bertram's work. The government has chosen not to give adverse arguments a monopoly of the case. The United States has pardoned its Davis and its Stuarts. Both are willing to make the most of the leaving the world gone to them. At the same time it must be evident that the government views their position in the greatest contempt as pitiable as to belief.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Col. McClure, who seldom makes a false step, in his eagerness to secure the appointment of Gov. Curtin to a place in the Cabinet, appears to have quite overshot the mark in his interview with Gen. Grant—an authorized statement of which is given in another column. In his zeal he not only compelled Gen. Grant to appear to put a new estimate on Gov. Curtin, which we know is not the fact, but he suffered himself to take issue with the President elect in a manner that seemed to impeach Grant's ability to Republicanize and Republicanize principles, and indulged in a significant sneer about what would happen if certain things were, or certain other things were not done, to which, we are sure, very few will respond. We need not say how much an invitation to Gov. Curtin to occupy a seat in the Cabinet would gratify us, but we have seen no one yet proposed in his place whose appointment would lead us to share the forebodings, either as to the effect on the Republican party or as to Gen. Grant's destiny, to which Col. McClure is reported to have given expression. As to the political standing and complexion of his Cabinet, it will be time enough to express disappointment and distrust, when we find that a single one of those whom Grant calls is not an out-and-out Republican. When the Republican party took General Grant for its candidate, we do known to be a Republican, whose standing in the party entitled him to be proposed over hundreds of others. Rather did not the Republican party take him for his many qualities peculiarly fitting him for the management of the new and difficult questions resulting from the war? In thus taking up Gen. Grant the Republicans refused a moderation and set an example by placing the country before party which Republicans should not complain of Gen. Grant in closely following. We have seen no one proposed for the Cabinet who is not quite as pronounced a Republican as Gen. Grant was, when only one accord, the Republicans nominated him for their standard bearer, and if, in selecting those who are to assist him in managing the affairs of the nation, he does as the Republicans themselves have done, that is, selects those for whom he conceives to be their peculiar fitness, why should he become the object of criticism and distrust?

General Grant goes into the Presidency unencumbered by pledges of any kind, further than those implied by his acceptance of the nomination as the platform of principles adopted by the convention, and those pledges no man can say General Grant has manifested a disposition to disregard or a wish to be released from. But he does evince a steadfast determination to serve the country in the highest and best capacity as one faithfully true he served it in the field, and although patriotism may imagine all sorts of things of evil because their particular notions are not satisfied, the great body of the people applaud his firmness and honor his judgment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROADS.

A condition of antagonism seems to be growing up between the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. The progress of the development of this state of things is at the core of the alliance between the Pittsburgh, Chicago and Fort Wayne and the Erie Roads. Those who recently expatiated on the advantages of the principle of combination and consolidation, as applied to the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, do not see any of those advantages when the latter company proposes to act on the principle in entering into an arrangement with the Erie. It seems that this company, having made an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central, does not feel itself bound to reject advantageous offers from other roads. So long as it observes the compact with the Central, it is understood to hold that it is at liberty to enter into such other arrangements as will promote the interests of the owners of their property and accommodate the public. On the contrary, it is understood that the Central is of the opinion that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, should serve only—to use Scripture phrase—and *pay* second fiddle to—the Central, and not contract with whatever advantages such a position confers.

It is probable that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago seeing that the Central is intent on taking care of itself, will conclude that it must do the same thing. The Central has for some time been preparing the arrangements whereby it will be independent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and is seems perfectly natural that the latter Company should seek to establish an equally independent condition for itself. As Pittsburghers, we are interested in competition rather than otherwise as we are likely to have. Excited and Wedgwood.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. Eric Railroad Director Fish, Jr., is making gentle attempts each with the concentration on that line of travel. Some of them having been suggested of influencing the congress, have been discharged, while others, who complained of the unfeeling spirit exhibited by the corporation, in order to feel the leniency of others, have been fain and to tender their resignations. It is also said that Mr. Fish threatens to turn every man who is a Free Mason. He is also making arrangements to put those from the engineering companies, the company being determined, as he says, to do its own engineering hereafter.

A movement is said to be on foot in New York to "crush out" a certain Judge who has long been dealing severely with various criminals brought before him. The combination is understood to embrace the leading men of the party who control him. There is something peculiar in the fact that at this moment, as will appear by and by, and terms it is worth while making a note of it, is infinitely a break. In one of the most powerful political organizations in that city, the chief of which, in the time, will be late in the State and in the State Legislature.

The spring importations at New York promise to be enormous heavy. The shoemen are exactly according have brought some of them, although no such manufacture on their part will find room for. The customs receipts for the three days past reflect this increase of business thus: Tuesday, $937,000; Wednesday, $935,000; Thursday, $937,000. Total, $2,809,000.

The untimbered surface of the pinons between a Mississippi and the Pacific amounts to fourteen hundred thousand square miles, and it is asserted that, by a little artificial effort, forests may be gradually extended over this large area. Experiments thus far made have proved successful. Trees to the number of millions have been produced from the seed of almost every forest species by the combined efforts of a single association in Nebraska.

It is said the clergy and Sons of Calvary in an independence and time to make a formal offer to the United States, with such conditions as would make Cuba a State equal with any other in the Union. Refugees in New York report that at least 30,000 Cubans are among the insurgents, notwithstanding the many who have left the island to avoid conscription.

It is known that Gen. Grant has held correspondence with leading members of the Society of Friends in regard to our Indian policy, and it is certain he will submit many of his plans against from among them. It is understood that he is determined to break up the Indian ring, come what it may.

In a letter to the Albany Burgess Corps, declining to receive them publicly on the 4th of March, Secretary Seward says: "It is my purpose to avoid any display connected with the use and function of public officers and labors as is compatible with the responsibilities within I share in common with all my fellow-citizens."

Dispatches received by the last arrival from Buenos Ayres, from a prisoner in the hands of Lopez at the time of his downfall, fully confirm all the previous reports as to his crimes. He personally witnessed the execution of the Bishop of Paraguay, the Portuguese Consul, the mother and wife of Colonel Martinez, and the priest, Segarlia. He also saw the execution of the Archbishop and Vicar-General of Lopez, standing up to mass and dinner, and report says that they too have all been executed.

A new style is being brought out in France with which, as a recent letter, the very worst of the old style will be compared as a mere child's toy. The new style is a breech-loading rifle, throughout, Chassepot.

A committee of nine English clergymen of New York city, having investigated the subject of the Fenian movement, have come to the conclusion that Matthew Hale Smith is not the man to be enlisted to the work of the missionary in the Baptist denomination.

Baltimore is to have a grand musical festival next summer, similar to the one held in Boston, Jubilee, the Northwestern Sangerbund of the United States will contribute their grand historical musical feature, in which the singers of all the States will participate. The competitive committee, to the number of seven, discussed, are organized to take an active part.

General Rosecrans and Commissioner Wells.

In the House Mr. Moorhead withdrew his amendment striking out the salary of Commissioner Wells. He said he knew it was useless to attempt to secure a more careful consideration of the purpose was fully accomplished in the rebuke given that officer by the adoption of the amendment. He would, therefore, withdraw it, and he was compelled in this connection to say by the argument of the gentleman from Iowa—the friend of the Commissioner—whose remarks he would ask the Clerk to read from the globe, as follows:

> I call upon the gentleman who voted to sustain the Commissioner of Revenue to be consistent and to sustain the Commissioner of Internal Improvements. I call upon the gentleman who voted to sustain the Commissioner of Revenue to sustain the Commissioner of Internal Improvements. I call upon the gentleman who voted to sustain the Commissioner of Revenue to sustain the Commissioner of Internal Improvements. I call upon the gentleman who voted to sustain the Commissioner of Revenue to sustain the Commissioner of Internal Improvements.

Hearing full confidence that the discussing amendment, after the argument of the gentleman who remarks him, he withdrew the amendment.

The Author of "A Good Fight" in the Ring Once More.

Charles Reade's action for libel against the former editors of the *Round Table* was commenced in the Queen's Bench, London, and the libelous phrases contained in the suit-in-question nothing considerable again. Among the most printed are these:

> The case of Reade *vs.* Lacy, which has been printed and published, and the case of Reade *vs.* Lacy, which has been printed and published, and the case of Reade *vs.* Lacy, which has been printed and published, and the

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Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 27, 1869.

The sentiment in Government bonds to-day was even greater than yesterday. The announcement mainly from Wall street caused the market greatly excited, and transactions to some investment and shipment enormous. Shortly after the noon board there was a break in the market, and all street gold operations fell below the highest quotations of the day. There was a recovery to a strong and settled ruling at the close. The favorable action in the House on Schenck's bill, and the probability that the measure will become a law, have stimulated beyond precedent the demand for our bonds abroad, and a higher price is bid for them at the London Board than ever before. This extraordinary demand for bonds from abroad that has so suddenly sprung up in the European markets on account of the favorable reports concerning the public credit may carry the price of our five-twenty bonds to par in gold or a much earlier date than is generally anticipated. The extreme low rate for the value as an investment to Europeans is approximately above par in gold for our five-twenty bonds because they pay 6 per cent. interest in gold, and coupons paying 7 per cent. in gold. But the present rate of gold will not be sustained greatly by judicious legislation and action on the part of the Treasury Department. Economy in conversation expenditures, and a contraction of all the gold revenue to the payment of interest, and the cancellation by purchase of bonds with the surplus gold, would beyond doubt exert a rapid and powerful influence in advancing the financial credit both at home and abroad. The amount of the coupon bonds in this country is incredibly small, as an official statement to February 1, 1869, shows. On that date the total bonded debt was, in round numbers:

Total amount of debt in bonds	$2,192,000,000
Registered bonds	1,000,000,000
Total coupon bonds	$1,200,000,000
Coupon bonds in Treasury	200,000,000
Total coupon bonds in circulation	$1,000,000,000
Held by savings banks, &c., about	200,000,000
Total coupon bonds held by public	$800,000,000

The preceding figures show that the total amount of coupon bonds in the hands of the investors in this country, outside of savings banks, insurance companies, State and public institutions, is about $200,000,000, and of this an official statement shows that $50,000,000 are held in small sums under $500 each. Investments to this extent in the original issues of bonds and seven-thirties, leaving only $150,000,000 of coupon bonds to respond to future European demand, which the best judges say for solvent and individual permanent investment is but a serious fact that the National Banks holding $300,000,000 of bonds purchased for circulation in January, 1869, against $350,000,000 in January, 1868, the Philadelphia banks holding $7,000,000, as the leading city institutions have been "borne on Government bonds for some time past, finally the Life Insurance companies short as the present time. The following is an official statement of the amount of Government bonds held by the banks in the leading cities in 1868, 1867, and 1866:

	Jan. 1868.	Jan. 1867.	Jan. 1866.
Boston	$17,000,000	$6,000,000	$2,000,000
New York	25,700,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Philadelphia	7,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$49,700,000	$20,000,000	$8,000,000

The preceding table shows that our banks are unusually low in Government bonds, and that while foreign business inspires them and capital flows to our shores, the banks are in a position to meet the demand. If it is not met, prices will be carried higher. The greater part of the coupon bonds in this country are the property of the people, and the large profits from the advance in prices of our bonds will be realized by the people who hold the bonds, and not by the banks.

Messrs. Jos. H. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government securities in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Buy.	Sell.	Close.
6's, '81			
5-20's, '62			
5-20's, '64			
5-20's, '65			
5-20's, '65 old			
5-20's, '67			
5-20's, '68			
10-40's			
7-30's, 1st series			
7-30's, 2d series			
7-30's, 3d series			

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Feb. 26.	Feb. 27.	Adv.	Dec.
6's, '81				
5-20's, '62				
5-20's, '64				
5-20's, '65				
5-20's, '65 old				
5-20's, '67				
5-20's, '68				
10-40's				
7-30's, 1st series				
7-30's, 2d series				
7-30's, 3d series				

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway shows little activity although firm. Bonds for the past few days have attracted the greatest attention, and command an upward degree in strength generally.

The following table, made up from the article contained in J. W. Kennedy's stock circular, Agents' Building, No. 59 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, bonds, etc., in the past one month at the New York Boards during the last:

	Jan. 27, 1869.	Feb. 27, 1869.
U. S. Coupon 6's, 1881		
U. S. 5-20's, 1862		
U. S. 5-20's, 1864		
U. S. 5-20's, 1865		
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 old		
U. S. 5-20's, 1867		
U. S. 5-20's, 1868		
U. S. 10-40's		
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series		
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series		
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series		
Gold		
Pacific Railroad bonds		
Erie Railway		
Erie Railway preferred		
Hudson River Railroad		
Reading Railroad		
Michigan Southern Railroad		
Michigan Central Railroad		
Illinois Central Railroad		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad		
Cleveland & Toledo Railroad		
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad		
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad		
Western Union Telegraph		
Quicksilver		
Mariposa preferred		
Pacific Mail Steamship		
New York Central Railroad		
Cumberland coal		
Canton Company		

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Sat.	Mon.
U. S. Coupon 6's, 1881		
U. S. 5-20's, 1862		
U. S. 5-20's, 1864		
U. S. 5-20's, 1865		
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 old		
U. S. 5-20's, 1867		
U. S. 5-20's, 1868		
U. S. 10-40's		
U. S. 7-30's, 1st series		
U. S. 7-30's, 2d series		
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series		
Gold		
Pacific Railroad bonds		
Erie Railway		
Erie Railway preferred		
Hudson River Railroad		
Reading Railroad		
Michigan Southern Railroad		
Michigan Central Railroad		
Illinois Central Railroad		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad		
Cleveland & Toledo Railroad		
Chicago & Rock Island Railroad		
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad		
Western Union Telegraph		
Quicksilver		
Mariposa preferred		
Pacific Mail Steamship		
New York Central Railroad		
Cumberland coal		
Canton Company		

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Operations at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, it appears that the produce market during the week has not been confined; and a quick sale, owing to the large accumulation of contracts on and before the first of March, not only in the grain, but in the provision line, has been the order of the day, and with the light receipts of grain, prices have strengthened. The demand for mess pork, and with the light receipts of grain, prices have strengthened. The demand for mess pork, and with the light receipts of grain, prices have strengthened. The demand for mess pork

The Daily Commercial.

A CHICAGO BISHOP AIMS AT SUPREMACY.

Conference Sermon—Bishop White-house on the Ex-Communication.

The officials of Chicago seem to be brought to the notice of the country on account of their great efforts to suppress vice. The latest exhibition of this zeal is afforded in the quarrel between Bishop Henry J. Whitehouse, of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. Cummins, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, the Canadian diocese (the only part of last December, was invited by a number of prominent members of the Protestant Episcopal church to preach a sermon on occasion for the benefit of a society in the city of Chicago for the suppression of vice and promotion of evangelical religion in the North-west." Bishop Whitehouse seems to have resented the intrusion of the new society "between" his diocese and "supporting" the aforesaid Dr. Cummins; a letter, in which he announced him to the public, but warned him not to proselytize, or in any manner connect himself with the movement, the Canadian was invited to address. Dr. Cummins refusing to reply immediately, he wrote a second letter, setting forth the impropriety which would attend the discussion of matters relating to his Bishop Whitehouse's diocese in the pulpit of a "factious" and "schismatic" movement. He reminded Dr. Cummins that the three great societies of the church, viz.: The Evangelical Knowledge Society, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and the Evangelical Educational Society of the Church Home were society comprehended all that could be required, and warned him that his efforts in behalf of the Evangelical Church Association would be regarded as "a serious breach of fraternal courtesy." Dr. Cummins, desirous of avoiding difficulty, submitted the correspondence to the Bishop, and a portion of it was published. The Bishop of Illinois declared that the new organization would be recognized by the three Societies mentioned, but in his reply to Bishop Whitehouse denied that the "sole right to propagate and extend evangelical teachings was vested in the three societies named," and that he had a right to be heard in favor of evangelical doctrine of every description, even in Bishop Whitehouse's diocese, and implored him not to "make a question of the application of the Gospel to the religious opinion." This correspondence Bishop Whitehouse forwarded to Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, according at the same time caused the removal from of Bishop Smith's assistant, Dr. Cummins. Dr. Cummins has since preached in the Chicago and has received an appointment in the city of the following month. Bishop White-house, we suppose, is not yet settled to be "made a question of the application of the Gospel to the religious opinion." This correspondence Bishop Whitehouse forwarded to Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, according at the same time caused the removal from of Bishop Smith's assistant, Dr. Cummins. Dr. Cummins has since preached in the Chicago and has received an appointment in the city of the following month. Bishop White-house, we suppose, is not yet settled to be

CITY MATTERS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Sentences on Saturday—Appointment of a Phonographic Reporter for the Criminal Court—Trial Lists for Sunday, etc.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

The following business was transacted in this court on Saturday:

Richard Bliss, convicted of maintaining a house of ill-repute on Wayne street, was called up for sentence. The motion for a new trial was overruled, and defendant was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of two months in the county jail and pay a fine of one dollar.

Hugh Ward, convicted of assault and battery on each of D. H. Montgomery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs of prosecution.

A number of recognizances were declared forfeited.

The following officers were appointed for the March term, which commenced to-day:

Grand Jury—P. W. Patterson, Esquire, Criminal Court, Warren Bellowards, George W. Pearson, Esq., Mayor's Court, W. Eichbaum, Esq., S. Bellamy and J. S. Emminger, were appointed a committee on the Grand Jury Room. Messrs. Hugh Ward, Jr., and Henry Bickel were appointed to the Court of Common Pleas.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Adler was commenced to-day. The jury, after being empanelled, were discharged.

Announcement of the continued illness of Judge Ewing, Judge Kirkpatrick will arrange the business this week.

The following is the District Court list for to-day:

No. 97—Bullock et al vs. Denning.
No. 98—Bell vs. Shuler.
No. 99—Evans vs. Williams.
No. 100—Bell vs. Bell et al.
No. 101—Hughes & Miller vs. Patterson.
No. 102—Smithson's and Manufacturers' Natural Gas Co. vs. Bell et al.
No. 103—Hamilton vs. Snyder.
No. 104—Smith vs. Bleeding.

Court of Common Pleas—Full Bench.

The most interesting business was transacted in this court.

In the matter of the Borough of Birmingham vs. Joseph Walton, the rule was made absolute.

The petition of Margaret Scrane for divorce from her husband, Wolfard Scrane, was presented and ordered filed.

A petition was presented and petitioner sworn to, praying for the appointment of a Phonographic Reporter for the Criminal Court. The petition was granted, and Mr. Thomas Morrison appointed.

The following cases were called for trial, and will be disposed of in order as follows:

No. 70—Cook vs. Hilliker.
No. 71—Bell vs. Wallace.
No. 72—Evans vs. Moran.
No. 73—Evans vs. Bell.
No. 74—Evans vs. Rommel.
No. 75—Evans vs. Miller et al.
No. 76—Sutz vs. Monroe.
No. 77—Sutz vs. Wile.
No. 78—Sutz vs. Schmidt.
No. 79—Sutz vs. Same Defendant.
No. 80—Sutz vs. Same Defendant.
No. 81—Sutz vs. Same Defendant.
No. 82—Rose vs. Cassatt.

Bill Calendar—Cases to be Tried at the Present Term of the Criminal Court.

The following is a list of the parties confined in the county jail whose cases will come up at the present term of the Criminal Court, which commences to-day. We are indebted to Warden Coulter for the list:

Michael Kaufman, murder; Elias Soles, Charles Brandt, Barney Duffy, Richard Robinson, Daniel Hamilton, Wm. C. Armstrong, burglary; Wm. Boyle, robbery; John Logue, Reuben Hartman, Wm. Smith, S. E. Hamilton, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Reynolds, larceny; Wm. Rock, Jr., Jos. Sutton, John Wesley, John Wesley, Jr., Wm. Wesley, Jr., Wm. Sutton, Edward Wesley, Henry Street, Wm. Sutton, Jr., Wm. Wesley, Sr., Wm. Sutton, Sr., Edward Wesley, Henry Street, Wm. Sutton, Sr., Wm. Wesley, Sr., Wm. Sutton, Jr., Wm. Wesley, Jr., Henry Sutton, Thomas McDonald, Samuel Eastwood, Wm. Davis, larceny; Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Reynolds, Wm. Smith, S. E. Hamilton, John Burger